

American Farmer,



AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. III.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. DECEMBER 15, 1841.

No. 30

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts

BALTIMORE COUNTY SOCIETY—IMPROVED STOCK—IMPLEMENTS, &c.

We commend the suggestions contained in the following communication from one of the most distinguished and influential Planters of the South, to the consideration of the Executive Committee of our Society, whose next meeting takes place to-morrow, at the residence of the President—as also to the manufacturers of implements of husbandry in our vicinity.

The locality of Baltimore is such, that she must ever be the natural mart for the supply of the South and South West with their agricultural implements and live stock; and the newly created zeal recently manifested, for the improvement of the stock of cattle, sheep and hogs, as well as a more diversified system of agriculture, is calling for very copious supplies to meet the demand—it therefore rests with the Executive Committee, by a wise and judicious course in the execution of the responsible duty confided to them, permanently to improve and perpetuate the natural advantages we enjoy, for this rich and daily increasing trade. We have little doubt that should they consider it expedient (and we see no reason why they should not) to hold their first Fair in the spring, or before the rising of Congress, it would bring to our city a large number of the members, and others, who might be drawn to the seat of government on business, and by giving them an opportunity of witnessing in full operation the various valuable implements and machinery for which our artisans are so celebrated, it would be the means of increasing our trade "fifty to one," even in the course of the ensuing year.

We would here take occasion to add, that the Publisher of the "Farmer" will continue to execute orders from his friends at a distance, for the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Seeds, Trees, improved breeds of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. Whenever the implement of any particular manufacturer is not designated, he will faithfully use his best judgment, with all the lights he may enjoy, for the interest of those who may desire his services; but he must remind them that the cost of all articles must be secured to be paid in Baltimore funds on the shipment of the same and bill of lading being had therefor.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

One of the most gratifying results to the readers of your valuable paper, is the establishment of the "Agricultural Society of Baltimore county." It will not only give more interest to your columns, but will subject to the rigid test of an Examining Committee of practical men, the different kinds of Improved Stock which are advertised for sale in the vicinity of Baltimore, as well as the number of Agricultural Implements which on the last page of the "Farmer," have so long been offering to the public.

Through these advertisements Baltimore has become

a sort of Agricultural Mart in these articles to many of your readers even at a great distance throughout the South, and the amount of sales might be increased more than fifty to one, if persons at a distance could have some other tests of the excellence of the articles offered, than the interested representations of the owners.

For instance, Messrs. Mott, Sinclair, Eastman, Page, Chenoweth, Durdin and Hussey, each offer to the agriculturists many implements which they would most willingly purchase, but at a distance, how are they to know whether these articles are worth even the cost of transportation. It is true they have the already very deservedly high reputation of "Baltimore mechanics and machinists" pledged to the value of these implements, but how many of these machinists know enough practically of Agricultural operations, to adapt the cheapest and most efficient mechanical means to effect them? If an agent is appointed to purchase, and he takes the trouble to go round and select articles, he must make his selection in the shops, without ever seeing them in use.

I know many agriculturists around me, who are indeed anxious to purchase a Corn and Cob Crusher, but which is the best, Page's, Sinclair's, Murray's or Hussey's? The same may be said of the "Horse-Powers," "Corn Shellers," "Thrashing Machines" and different kinds of Ploughs.

The mechanic, who really has confidence in the superiority of his implements, could not be more benefited than by a speedy opportunity of testing this superiority before a committee of practical and disinterested men, and if the Society already established, would at as early a period as possible, hold a meeting and invite a full exhibition and trial, I have no doubt, it would in the coming year, more than quadruple the sale of Stock and Agricultural Implements from Baltimore to every State south of the Potomac.

These reflections have been suggested by seeing the variety of stock which was exhibited at the late agricultural meeting at Govanstown, also the "Patent Thrashing and Winnowing Machine" of Mr. Davidson—the Corn & Cob Crusher of Mr. Murray, and the Ploughs of Messrs. Prouty, Davis and Mott. I have no doubt the trial of ploughs which resulted in the acknowledged superiority of Mr. Mott's "Wiley Plough," will enable him to sell five times as many of these Ploughs the coming year, as he sold the last, and even this number might have been greatly increased if the Committee had have drawn up, as they ought to have done, and as they should do in future, a detailed report of the trial, setting forth a description of the ploughs, price, &c.; the kind and quantity of land ploughed, and the points of superiority of Mott's Plough, whether in lightness of draft, perfection of workmanship, durability, economy in price, or superior execution on the field. The superiority, whether in all, or in which of these particulars, ought to have been set forth, and in this consists the great interest which is given to similar trials at the Agricultural Fairs in England, and the interesting character of their Agricultural publications. I hope the Society of Baltimore county will not neglect these detailed Reports, if for nothing else, in justice to the parties who make the trial, and to persons at a distance.

If an Agricultural Fair is speedily held, and conducted in the manner I have proposed, I have no doubt, that it would add immensely to the sales of the stock owners, and machinists, of Baltimore, and would gratify the anxious expectations of thousands at a distance, who in the absence of a full, fair and well detailed test of the value of the articles, are hesitating as to the purchase.

A Constant Reader of the American Farmer.

MOTT'S FURNACE—We refer the reader to the advertisement of Mr. A. Williams, offering this furnace for sale.

We published Mr. Bement's description of it some time since, and promised to endeavor to find out the vender of them in this city, and in reply to the enquiries made of us on the subject, we would state, that we have, after an inspection of them, become so well convinced of their excellence, as to determine on the purchase of one for our own use, deeming it not only valuable for cooking food for stock, but also for various other purposes of the farm as well as the laundry. We accord in opinion with our friend Bement, in their superiority over all others that have come under our observation. In this hog-killing season it would be found particularly serviceable; and any one wishing to annex a steaming apparatus to it, could do so at a trifling cost by perforating the bottom of a box or barrel and seating it on the boiler, which is very low. We invite our friends to give it an examination.

DIFFICULTY OF SETTING AND RETAINING CLOVER—We have frequently conversed with Southern gentlemen who complained that they had often tried clover, and as often had been mortified by its being burnt up by the droughts which prevail each summer in their sections of country; now, without attempting to affirm with certainty as to the result of what we are about to advance, we would respectfully suggest to all who may grow clover under such circumstances, the propriety of sowing orchard grass with their clover seeds, and always immediately after cutting their grass, (which should in such situations only be once a year,) to sow, in the proportion, one bushel of plaster and six of salt to the acre, and not to let their stock run on the clover. The orchard grass, like clover, on good land, may be cut twice of a season, but where danger is to be apprehended from drought, neither should be cut more than once, and then treated as we have suggested. By this application the growth of the second crop, or after-math, would be vigorously pushed forward, and the herbage, thus speedily furnished, would afford shade and protection to the roots of the plants, and thus would they be saved from the pernicious influence of the sun. Independently, however, of the good effects to be produced by the luxuriance of the second growth of grass, plaster is known to be a promoter of moisture, by abstracting it from the atmosphere, by absorbing and assimilating with the ammonia of the dews, and by retaining both for a considerable time beyond that at which they would be on unplastered land. Of salt we are enabled to speak with a certainty gained by experience. Some years since, after preparing an acre of ground with cow manure for turnips; after sowing the turnip seed, we sowed ten bushels of salt on the surface, and harrowed the seed and salt both in together. The turnips came up well, but were destroyed three several times by the fly. This piece of ground formed a portion of a five acre lot, all of which we put in corn the succeeding spring, manuring the lot with a hundred loads of barn-yard manure. The whole came up finely and grew well, but the part which had been salted the previous fall, maintained a much deeper green during the whole season, and the blades on that part remained green and succulent long after, say three or four weeks after those on the remaining four a-

eres were entirely parched and burnt up. To the effect of the salt we ascribed, at the time, this power to endure the blighting influence of drought, and we remain of the same opinion still. From the reasons we have assigned, we are firmly of opinion that the means we have pointed out, would preserve the clover crops in the locations to which we have alluded: and as the experiment is one easily tried, we commend it to all who may need it.

TRANSFORMATION OF WHEAT.—A grain of wheat when put into the ground at the depth of three inches, undergoes the following transformation:—As soon as the farinaceous matter which enveloped the frame of the young plant contained within it is softened into a milky state, a germ is pushed out, and at the bottom of that germ small roots soon follow; he roots are gathering strength, while the germ, by the aid of the milky fluid, is shooting upward; and when the milk is exhausted, the roots are in activity, and are collecting nourishment for the plant from the soil itself. This is analogous to the weaning of the young of animals, which are not abandoned by the mother till they can provide for themselves. But the care of nature does not end here; when the germ has fairly got above the surface, and become a plant, a set of upper roots are thrown out, close to the surface of the ground, which search all the superficial parts of the soil with the same activity as the under roots search the lower parts; and that part of the germ which separates the two sets of roots is now become a channel, through which the lower roots supply the plant with the nourishment they have collected.

What an admirable contrivance to secure the prosperity of the plants! Two distinct sets of roots serve, in the first place, to fix the plant firmly in the ground, and to collect nourishment from every quarter. The upper roots are appositely situated to receive all the nourishment that comes naturally from the atmosphere, or artificially as manure, to the surface; and serve the farther purpose of being all the base of new stems, which are tillered up, and so greatly increase the productiveness of the plant. The excellence of the drill system in grain may be probably perceived in this explanation; for in broad-cast sowing the seeds lie very near to the surface, and in this situation it is not only more exposed to accidents arising from birds, insects, and the weather, but the two sets of roots are necessarily crowded together so as almost to become indistinct; the plant is less firm, and has fewer purveyors collecting food for it.—[*Feathers-tonhaugh.*]

SUBSOIL PLOUGH.—Sir,—I, too, was so fortunate as to be present at the trial of ploughs at the late Exhibition of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, and can bear testimony to the superiority of the centre-draught plough for the purpose of cultivating the land preparatory to sowing, but whether it is equally suitable for stirring fallowed land, when it is necessary that the furrows should be set more on edge than the drag might take a greater hold upon them, remains a question, which ought, however, to be solved. Why does not Mr. Prouty take means to show the powers of his plough under various circumstances and in different soils? The premium he has obtained, and the desire which it is natural he should feel to bring his plough into notice and competition with others, ought to operate as a strong inducement to him to use every means in his power for this purpose.

But my present object is, just to say, the subsoil plough, with its operations, have convinced me that the system of stirring the hard pan is about to become the value of the rent of our land to us; and the thing is at once so complete and manifest, that it must have struck every beholder with surprise. Many had their doubts as to the feasibility of turning the next furrow-slice on to the loosened earth of the subsoiled furrow, thinking it probable that the work may be harder and the land might not lie so smoothly; but such was not the case, for the furrow was turned as easily and laid as evenly as though no subsoiling had been practised. But, only just think for a moment of the effect which the system will have on the tap-rooted plants; and more especially on the growth of the potato, when deposited on the loosened soil of the furrow and covered with manure, which will be carried down by every rain to the tap-roots of the plants imbedded in it, instead of the sets being lain upon the hard pan of the

soil, at the depth of a few inches only; as they now are. I should expect that it will be the means of adding many thousand bushels to our crops, especially in a time of drought, enabling us to cope with "the Green Mountain boys," who find it by no means an uncommon occurrence to turn up from 1000 to 1800 bushels to the acre! Where are these subsoil ploughs to be obtained?

Landcaster Co. Pa.—Cab.

JOHN DAVIS.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

This is a subject of great interest to the Farmer; and yet few points in Agriculture are less understood. The importance of the systematic rotation in crops is nowhere set forth in briefer or clearer terms than in one of the Agricultural lectures of Dr. Daubency, Professor of Rural Economy in the University of Oxford. (By the bye, why are our American Colleges so destitute of instruction in that branch of knowledge?) Annexed is an extract from that discourse; an extract which, if properly appreciated by our farming readers, will alone be worth more than the cost of the New Genesee Farmer for an ordinary lifetime.—Read it my friend—reflect on it—and guide your operations by the important principles which it develops:

"Those plants ought to succeed each other which contain different chemical ingredients," says the intelligent Professor, "so that the quantities of each which the soil at any given time contains may be absorbed in an equal ratio. Thus a productive crop of corn could not be obtained without the phosphates of lime and magnesia, which are present in the grain, nor without the silicate of potass, which gives stability to the stalks. It would be injudicious, therefore, to sow any plant that required much of any of the above ingredients, immediately after having diminished the amount of them present in the soil by a crop of wheat or any other kind of corn. But on the other hand, leguminous plants, such as beans, are well calculated to succeed to crops of corn, because they contain no free alkalis, and less than one per cent. of the phosphates. They thrive, therefore, even where these ingredients have been withdrawn, and during their growth afford time for the ground to obtain a fresh supply of them by a further disintegration of the subjacent rock. For the same reason, wheat and tobacco may sometimes be reared in succession in a soil rich in potass, because the latter plant requires none of these phosphoric salts which are present in wheat. In order, however, to proceed upon certain data, it would be requisite that an analysis of the plants most useful to man should be accomplished in the different stages of their growth, a labor which has hitherto been only partially undertaken. It is a curious fact that the same plant differs in constitution when grown in different climates. Thus, in the beet root, nitre takes the place of sugar when this plant is cultivated in the warm parts of France. The explanation of this difference is probably as follows: Beet root contains, as an essential ingredient, not only saccharine matter, but also nitrogen; and it is probable that the two are mutually so connected together in the vegetable tissue that the one cannot exist without the other. The nitrogen being derived from the decomposition of ammonia, must be affected by any cause which diminishes the supply of the latter; and in proportion as this ingredient is wanting, the secretion of sugar will likewise fall off. Now it has been shown by Liebig that the formation of nitric acid is owing to the decomposition of ammonia; and it is conceived by him that the last products of the decomposition of animal bodies present themselves in the form of ammonia in cold climates, and in that of nitric acid in warm ones. Hence in proportion to the amount of nitric acid formed, and of nitre absorbed by the plant, that of the nitrogen, and consequently that of the saccharine matter present in it may be diminished."

PROFITABLE FARMING.

The question is often asked, How can farming be made profitable? I answer by liberal manuring, deep and thorough ploughing, and clean culture. I will venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction, that no instance can be cited, where a farmer who has manured his grounds highly, made a judicious use of the plough, and cultivated with care, has failed to receive an ample remuneration for the amount invested; nay more, that he has not received a greater advance upon his outlay, than the average profit derived from any other business. One great difficulty is, that most farmers seem not to be aware of the fact, that the greater the outlay, to a reasonable ex-

tent, when skillfully applied, the greater will be the profit: they therefore manure sparingly, plough shallow, and the consequence is, get poorly paid for their labor. This has raised a prejudice and given a disinclination to the business of farming, especially among those who are in the habit and are desirous of realizing something more from their occupation than a naked return of the amount expended.

The farmer who is so sparing of his manure that he can get but thirty bushels of corn from an acre, gets barely enough to pay him for the expense of cultivation, and in addition to this, by the ordinary method of ploughing, his field, at each successive rotation, is deteriorating, his crops become less, and in a few years he finds he must abandon his exhausted and worn-out fields to seek a subsistence for himself and family in some other business, or in some other region, where the hand of man has been less wasteful of the bounties of nature.

Instead, then, of his scanty manuring of ten cart-loads to the acre, which will give him but thirty bushels of corn, let him apply thirty loads. This additional twenty loads, at the usual price of manure in this part of the country, will cost him thirty dollars. But he now, instead of thirty bushels of corn, gets sixty bushels, and the increased quantity of stover will more than pay for the excess of labor required in cultivating and harvesting the large crop over that of the small one. He has then added thirty bushels of corn to his crop by means of the twenty loads of manure, which at the usual price of one dollar per bushel, pays him in the first crop of his extra outlay. His acre of land is laid to grass after taking off the corn, and the effect of his twenty loads of additional manuring, will be to give him, at the lowest estimate, three additional tons of hay in the first three years of mowing it, worth fifteen dollars a ton, standing in the field. Now look at the result. His thirty dollars expended for extra manuring was paid for in the first year's crop, and at the end of three years more, he will have received forty-five dollars profit on his outlay of thirty dollars, and in addition to this, his land is improved, and in much better condition for a second rotation. There is no delusion in this. It is a practical result, of the reality of which any farmer may satisfy himself, who will take the trouble to make the experiment.

From no item of outlays can the farmer derive so ample, or so certain a profit, as from his expenditures for manure to a certain extent. This has been most strikingly verified by some of our West Cambridge farmers. It is not uncommon among some of the farmers in that town, to put on their grounds one hundred dollars' worth to the acre; and in more instances than one, the gross sales of produce from ten acres under the plough have amounted to five thousand dollars in one season. This is the result of high manuring and the judicious cultivation of a soil, too, which is exceedingly poor and sandy.—*E. Phinney.*

A DAY AT RIDGEMONT.

By *Mathew Marmaduke Milburn, Assistant Secretary to the Yorkshire Agricultural Society.*

From the London Farmers' Magazine.

Few things, perhaps, afford better opportunities for the agriculturist to improve his knowledge of the practice of his employment, than visiting and improving the systems of cultivation, improvement, and practices of other farmers, in different districts of the country. And I know of no recreation which so relieves the application required in the close supervision of the cultivation of a farm, as a visit to a scientifically managed estate, whether we agree with, or dissent from, the plans of the cultivator. It was with uncommon pleasure that I had an opportunity, recently, of riding over that model of careful and excellent cultivation—the farm of William Stickney, Esq., of Ridgemont, in Holderness. To a light land farmer many things were necessarily new; and had I gone over a farm having in general, with a few exceptions, abundant crops, stock of good quality, and well ordered fences, doubtless the reflections would have been delightful; but it was not the abundant crops of waving corn—not too heavy to lodge, and still not any thing wanted—that I found to admire, but it was the manifest spirit of improvement in the direction of the whole—the perfect system, order, and uniformity which prevailed, and which reminded me, not of improvements rapidly, and extensively, and fitfully commenced—not of rash experiments made without judgment, which clearly must fail—not of absurd theoretical views attempted to be forced into practice—but an extensive view of what is excellent in cultivation,

carefully adopted, and carried out in its details with all the regularity and care of well ordered machinery.

It is not my intention to give a report of Mr. Sickney's general mode of culture, which would be quite out of place, after the lucid and interesting report of the cultivation of this farm, published by Charles Howard, Esq., but simply to commit to paper, for the benefit of your agricultural readers, what I saw going on in June last, the period of my visit. The road to Ridgmont is somewhat winding, and passes through a considerable portion of the farm: the sides of the carriage road, carefully mown, clearly indicated that while nothing was wasted that could supply food to the animals, it was carefully conveyed away for the purpose of soiling, that the manure made from it might be collected and usefully applied, instead of evaporating and wasting, so unsightly by the sides of the road. To the left were some large fields of oats, late indeed, but beautifully drilled, and having the most luxuriant and thriving appearance, (and every farmer knows that very late sown oats cannot look too luxuriant.) Two men were employed in pushing a hoe before them between the drills, to destroy every weed, and open a new surface of soil to the atmospheric influence, to imbibe oxygen and carbon from the air. I have long been of opinion that the great frequency of fallows on strong land, generally adopted, was not altogether necessary; and the practice at Ridgmont most triumphantly proves it, for four, five, and six years intervene in the rotations between the fallows. But soon a fallow field I did see, and in such condition. Advantage had evidently been taken of the preceding fine season, for its working was, so far as root weeds were concerned, completed; and I urged that it was fit to sow with rape, and thus get a green crop in the fallow year of the rotation.

The next object was a field of beans in flower, not indeed very tall and growing, but beautifully clean and beautifully level—the best criterion I know of, of a useful crop and good management: to this, however, there was one exception. Mr. Sickney pointed to one round portion of the field, perhaps sixty yards in diameter, where the beans were several inches taller than any other part of the field. Of this I should have been disposed to take but little notice under ordinary circumstances, imagining that it had been the site of an ash heap or mixed in some previous year; but I was astonished when I was informed that it manifested this superiority every year, and had done so for centuries, or at least so long as any memory or legend could go. It is invariably managed like the rest of the field, and no matter what crop is grown, whether wheat, beans, oats, or rape, it always exhibits the same superiority, and for the same circumference; and it did the same when it was in grass, in the time of the present occupier's ancestors, whether mown or depastured. The soil and subsoil, to a considerable depth, has been examined with some care—rather superficially I apprehend—and no perceptible difference exists from the remainder of the field. The idea suggested itself to me, that possibly it might be the site of a Roman encampment, and that, at a considerable depth, a large quantity of bones might be interred, which, by giving off ammonia in the process of their decomposition, gave this decided superiority to the crops growing in the place. This is, however, quite unsupported by any evidence, and is perfectly gratuitous on my part.

The fences at Ridgmont are a perfect model; all beautifully luxuriant, completely filled with thriving quicksets, and kept in the most beautiful order. Mr. Sickney commenced quick-wood planting in the ordinary way of three inches apart; he observed, however, that those planted the thinnest were the most luxuriant, and he planted them six inches wide. Finding this answer his expectations, he ultimately planted them nine inches apart, with decided success; so much so, indeed, that the great part of the beautiful thick fence I saw, were the result of this system. It ought to be known, however, that quicksets were not thrust in, and no more attended to; but planted with the soil in good order, and cleaned and cultivated with as much attention as is manifested in the rest of the crops.

The great quantity of straw grown by this excellent cultivation has to be converted into manure; and no more turnips are grown on the farm than serve the ewes in the spring. This evil is met by growing a considerable quantity of green crops in summer, especially tares, and soiling; by this means a very large quantity of excellent manure is made, and summer-made manure is worth nearly double that made in winter, if there is an equal quantity

of green food consumed in both cases. The drainage of the yard is conveyed into a tank or reservoir; and as Mr. Sickney has not found such beneficial results from the application of the liquid to the soil in his farm as to induce him to cart it away, he conveys it to the driest part of the straw and dung in the fold-yard. The liquid being thus constantly returned, excites fermentation in summer, but in a wet season must be superfluous, and much of the benefits of it are lost by evaporation. I differ too, most entirely—and it is only fair to name it, for it is the only "eye-sore" on the farm that I witnessed—and that was the manure was carted to the road-side instead of being conveyed into the field at once. It requires a good reason to excuse this under any circumstances; for how carefully soever it is shovelled up, there is always much wasted which ought to be applied to the field and for the crop, for which it was intended.

The stock-yard, which it exhibited evident care of the grain, and an excellent contrivance, simple yet efficient, for admitting the air to the stocks by placing them upon raised clay platforms, bisected in the middle in connexion with an air flue in the stack; yet there is nothing of that foolish, fantastical dressing of the stocks, more as if they were intended for permanent pyramids, than preservers of grain from wet for a few months.

The agricultural implements are of the useful cast—nothing whimsical, nothing ridiculous—but such as the evident wants of the district requires. I saw, too, a Russian plough and harrow, certainly the rudest and worst constructed nonentities I ever saw, only fit companions to the Russian loaf they were exhibiting during the elections. I advised him to exhibit them at our exhibition at Hull, which he did, to the no small wonder of the persons who noticed them.

From the appearance of the grass land, it is evident that no pains have been spared in laying it down to permanent pasture. His own introduced rye-grass forms a considerable part of the best grass fields, and sustains the character, both there and elsewhere, which it had in 1817, and which obtained for its introducer the medal of the Society of Arts. There was, too, in one of the most beautifully cultivated gardens I ever saw, a specimen of his giant clover, (*Melilotus Maximo*.) At the time I saw it, it was at least six and a half feet high, and a stem of it which remained of the previous year's growth was more than double that height; of course it would not be allowed to grow so high in ordinary cultivation, but its rapid growth (several inches in twenty-four hours) renders it very valuable, if it succeeds in our climate, of which, from the specimen I saw, I have no doubt whatever.

It is time my lengthy paper came to a close. If any one were to ask me where he could see excellent practical, strong land farming, I would say—Go to Ridgmont. *Thornfield, Thirsk.*

*I have found the most beneficial effects from its application to light soils.

FARM OFFICES.—The following extract from the Farmer's Magazine, whilst it affords some useful hints upon the construction of farm buildings, also exhibits a minuteness of attention to the economising of labor, that will surprise some of our readers.—There, it is very properly considered, that the quantity of labor required, regulates the cost of production, and, consequently that *labor saved, is money made*; notwithstanding its cheapness, in England, this golden rule is never forgotten; and the farmer is constantly upon the alert, by the exercise of his ingenuity to lessen his labor, and increase his profits:—*PL.*

In selecting the site of farm-offices it is desirable to combine in the greatest degree which circumstances admit of, the following objects:—proximity and easy access to a public road; a situation central, as regards the tillage-land, and so as to communicate with all parts of it by the levellest road possible, as the intervention of a single hill that could be avoided may make the difference between two horses in a cart and one. A southerly aspect; as cattle are found to thrive better and to fatten sooner, in folds open to the sun, than in those from which his rays are excluded. A command of water; so that a supply may be conveyed through the different parts of the buildings, and if the grounds afford it in sufficient quantity, where it can be brought and collected to work the thrashing machine, and thence conveyed away, with little expense and without injury, or, it may be, with benefit to the adjoining lands; where a sufficient supply of water cannot be had, the cheapest and best power is steam, if coals be within a moderate distance; water enough for

that purpose may be collected, if a spring is not at hand, from the roofs of the offices, if preserved in a tank made in a shady situation and lined with clay or bricks. If the economy of labor is to be studied in fixing the site of farm buildings, it is not less to be attended to in their construction and arrangement; they commonly form three sides of a square open to the South; the highest buildings being on the North side, and those of a lower description filling up the East and West. The stack-yard is on the North side of the square, and the barn containing the thrashing machine projects into it at right angles with the line of hovels which constitute the northern side of the square, the straw being thrown from the rakes into a large barn or straw-house in the centre of that range, where it is piled up for use. It is of consequence that the barn be in the centre of the range, because the straw to supply the cattle is carried out right and left, and only to half the distance which it would require to be carried if the barn stood in any other situation; the same reason holds with regard to corn which is being thrashed and intended to be laid up in granaries: grain keeps much better in granaries that are over open hovels, than those that are over close houses in which horses or cattle of any kind are tied up; and by this arrangement the granaries are made over the hovels, which extend from each side of the barn, and the corn is carried to them from the dressing floor below, without being taken from under the same roof, or the sacks are drawn up by a pulley and tackle worked from the wheel of the thrashing machine whether driven by water or steam, and conveyed on hand-barrows with wheels to all parts of the granaries; from which again they are loaded into carts through trap doors in the floor, below which the carts are placed within the hovels. The saving of labor attending the laying up and removing of corn from granaries so situated, as compared with others at a distance from the thrashing barn, is very obvious. It is desirable from the same reason that the straw barn should stand the cross way of the thrashing barn, and not in the same range with it, so that the rake of the machine may deliver the straw into the middle and not the end of it; in this way the straw has only to be carried half the length of the house instead of the whole; and when two kinds of straw are in use, one for fodder and another for litter, they can be kept quite distinct, are easily taken out by leaving an open space between them. Peculiar situations may very properly render deviations from these general rules at times right and necessary, but where so important a consideration as the economy of labor is involved, and that for a long course of years, as in the erection of an extensive and permanent set of farm buildings, too much attention cannot be paid to it in the arrangement to be adopted. *Dillon, Feb. 18.*

STAGGERS IN SWINE.—Our attention has been drawn to this subject by the loss of several pigs in our neighborhood, and one of our own, by a disease denominated the *staggers*. We find in the second volume of the Memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, a communication from J. P. DeGruchy, of much interest. Mr. G. kept from 100 to 250 hogs, and lost annually several, six, eight, and a dozen being taken in a few hours. They were generally attacked in the month of September. The hog would all at once turn round very rapidly, and, if assistance was not at hand, would in less than half an hour die. Bleeding and brimstone were applied with but little success. At length one of his workmen put into his hands an old pamphlet printed in the year 1707, in which he found the following prescription for what he considered the staggers: "You will see a bare knob in the roof of the mouth; cut it and let it bleed; take the powder of loam and salt, rub it with it, and then give him a little urine, and he will mend." Mr. D. Gruchy employed the remedy for several years, with almost unvarying success; but, although his hogs generally recovered, they never throve so well afterwards. The disorder is generally confined to pigs and hogs of middling size.

Mr. De Gruchy mentions another disease which attacked his best hogs (in pen) in August, and which carried off thirteen in a few days. He denominated it the *sore throat*. The hog would often be dead in ten minutes after he was attacked. He bled the fourteenth that was attacked, and had him carried and laid in a clover field, and he recovered. The remainder of the hogs were then turned into the clover field, and the disease disappeared. This was done annually afterwards, and the hogs had neither staggers nor sore throat. It is now a well established opinion, that hogs should have access to pasture, in summer, or at least to the earth, to preserve their health.—*Esch.*

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

We are gratified to learn that the sales of cloverseed in this market have greatly increased within the last three or four years—and we trust they have done so elsewhere—because we are taught to believe from this single fact, that the spirit of agricultural improvement has taken the proper direction. With the aid of *clover, plaister and lime*, if these fructifying agents were properly used, we are confident that all the old worn out fields of the old States may be brought up to a state of profitable fertility, whilst those of the new ones, may be preserved from deterioration. Where grounds have become so far exhausted as to be inadequate to the production and sustenance of a good crop of clover, they may be very readily so far restored, by turning in two successive crops of buckwheat, or oats, which may be raised in one season, as to enable them to do so, provided a bushel of plaister to the acre be sown thereon at the time of sowing the buckwheat or oats. The proper time for plowing in either of these grains, is when they are just in flower, and before the formation of the kernels. At the time of being ploughed in, a roller should precede the plough, to compress the herbage, and thus enable the ploughman to turn the whole well in. After the ploughman shall have done his work, a careful hand or two should go over the field with a wooden spade or some other suitable instrument in hand, to shove in and cover whatever of the vegetable matter that may have escaped being turned under by the plough. This done, a roller must be passed over the field, in the same direction that it may have been ploughed, to consolidate the earth, and thus promote the decomposition of the vegetable coating turned under. In two weeks after the second crop shall have been ploughed under, it will be found that the putrefactive process will have been sufficiently carried on, to justify the sowing of the grain. As soon as the grain is sowed, let about from 25 to 40 bushels of lime to the acre be sown thereon, and finish by rolling. In the spring, as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the earth sufficiently dry to allow of the operation, clover seed, at the rate of 12 to 16 lbs. to the acre, should be sown thereon and harrowed in with a light harrow; and that operation should be followed by the roller. No fears need be entertained of injuring the crop of grain, by drawing the roots out with the harrow to perish; for nearly all will be restored by the roller, and the impetus for tillering, that will be imparted by the working, which the grain will thus receive, will more than make up for any loss which may be sustained by the dragging up of the plants; so that, while the grain itself will derive a positive advantage from the cultivation, certainty is ensured, by the covering of the clover-seed, to its vegetation.

We have always thought, and all our experience goes to confirm our opinion, that many of the failures in the setting of clover, arises from the circumstance of casting the seed upon the earth without covering, and relying upon the cracks and crannies left by the frost to perform the rest of the work. It stands to reason, that if seeds, so delicate as are clover, be sown upon a hard baked surface, as is most generally the case, a very large per centage of them must perish, for want of an earthy covering to protect them from the influence of sun and air. Moisture, heat and air, we all know are essential in the germination of all kinds of seeds, and though these may sometimes be found on a surface partially bare, yet the surest way to succeed, is by placing such as we may commit to the earth, in such a position as will secure to them the full benefit of these advantages. By harrowing winter grain in the spring, the pores of the earth are opened favorably to the admission of sun and air, and we thus place it in a condition to derive the greatest amount of good from the genial influence of the spring rains. Let us view the subject as we may—and we have thought often upon it, and had some little experience—we have come to this

conclusion, that, whether it be the intention of a farmer to sow clover seed or not, all autumn sown grain would derive very material benefit from spring harrowing and rolling.

NECESSITY OF DETAILS.—A letter from a correspondent at Charleston, S. C. contains the following *postscript*, and as there is both truth and propriety in his remarks, we give it in the hope that it may be instrumental in effecting a reform of the evil of which he complains. In common with our correspondent, we have often regretted our inability, in giving accounts of large yields of corn, and other articles, to accompany them with the modes of culture which had resulted so advantageously. To state that one man had raised a thousand bushels of beets on an acre of ground, and that another had grown a hundred bushels of corn on the same quantity of land, is any thing else than satisfactory. It merely states simple facts, and conveys no information whatsoever, by which others may profit—throws no light upon the science of agriculture. The communication of such results, when well attested—and it is our rule not to give them unless they appear so to us—may serve to stimulate others to equal them; but except in this way, no possible good enures to the cause of agriculture. In perusing the proceedings of the various agricultural societies throughout the country the past fall, we noticed, with pain, the omission, to give the written statements made by those applying for premiums—such omissions we conceive to be reprehensible, as wherever such a crop has been made as would entitle the applicant to a premium, the public not only feel an interest in knowing, but have a right to know, every particular connected with its growth. All applicants for premiums should state the character of the soil, mode of preparation, quantity of manure to the acre, method of ploughing it in, after culture of the crop, variety or kind of seed, quantity sown to the acre—in fine such a statement should be made, as will enable the reader to comprehend the whole subject from the beginning to the end. Would it not be well for all committees on premiums, to attend to this? With this question we shall conclude by introducing our correspondent's *postscript*:

"P. S. One great omission in your correspondents, and which renders their information almost useless, is a total neglect of details in their statements. For instance: several amounts are given in your late numbers of large crops of corn—but *how* this was effected is not mentioned—the preparation of the land—the quality of the soil—the kind of manure—the quantity—how put on—whether cart loads or wagon load (an important distinction)—whether planted flat or on beds—the distance planted—how attended, &c. All these circumstances are absolutely requisite to be known before any mode of culture can be tested, and principles established—If one farmer tells another that he has reared a fine horse, an uncommon hog—the natural enquiry is, *how*—but in their statements of crops, they seem to think it sufficient simply to give results—and the consequence is, no mode being given to test the accuracy, but little faith is given to their statements, and the cause of agriculture but little advanced."

After having written the above introduction, we were pleased to find the following article in the New Genesee Farmer; but in it the details are deficient, and lose much of the interest which they would otherwise possess:

CULTURE OF THE PREMIUM CROPS.

We intend in this and forth-coming numbers to publish the statements respecting the mode and expense of culture, value and use of product, &c., of the numerous extraordinary crops for which premiums have been awarded the past season. From the publication of this kind of information we believe will result some of the greatest benefits to be derived from agricultural societies. We cannot devote much space to the subject this month, but will commence with some Root Crops.

RUTA BAGA.

Crop raised by F. P. Root of Sweden. Monroe Co.—1200 bushels per acre—Soil, black vegetable mould—rather moist—previous crop, Wheat. The ground was

ploughed once in the fall and twice in the spring, previous to sowing. Only a part of the land was manured—that part produced the largest roots. The seed was sown on the 19th of June. (Other particulars not stated.)

Crop of Ruta Baga raised by Geo. Sheffer, of Wheatland, Monroe Co.—552 bushels per acre.—Soil, black clay loam, (Genesee Flats,) bears drouth and wet extremely well. Previous crop, corn; no manure. Sowed at the rate of two pounds of seed to the acre; in rows 2 feet and 3 inches apart, and left the plants 6 to 10 inches apart in the rows. Considers the roots worth 12½ cts. per bushel—feeds them to sheep, principally.

SUGAR BEETS AND MANGEL WURTZEL.

Raised by Geo. Sheffer, of Wheatland—1100 bushels Sugar Beets, 1100 bushels Mangel Wurzel per acre.—Soil the same as above; previous crop, Potatoes; manured with 25 loads of well rotted manure per acre, ploughed under in the fall. Ploughed once in the spring when ready for planting—middle of May. (Manner of preparing the ground, planting, &c., the same as described hereafter for Carrots.) Sow three pounds of seed per acre. Feed these roots to my cows and other cattle—consider them worth about the same as Ruta Bagas.

CARROTS.

Raised by George Shaffer—653½ bushels per acre.—**STATEMENTS.**—The soil on which I raised my carrots, is a black heavy loam; (Genesee Flats,) not liable to suffer much from drouth or excessive moisture. The previous crop was potatoes. Twenty-five loads of well rotted manure were applied per acre, and ploughed under in the fall. It was then left till the time of planting—20th of May; I then commence and plough a narrow land on one side of the field—this I harrow and roll immediately, before it becomes dry, which leaves the surface fine and smooth for planting. I then mark out the rows, two feet apart, with an implement made for the purpose, resembling a heavy rake with two pegs or teeth 2 feet apart, which is drawn across the field by a man, first putting up three or four stakes to measure with and go by, so as to make the rows straight.

I soak the seed 48 hours, then roll it in white plaster before sowing. Two pounds of clean seed are requisite for an acre. I measure off the ground and ascertain how many rows there will be, before I commence sowing; then I measure the seed and calculate the quantity per row; then a boy drops the seed by hand along the drills, calculating the requisite quantity for each row. Another person immediately passes along with a hoe and covers the seed $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch deep, with fine earth, smoothing it down firmly with the back of the hoe, which leaves the rows distinctly visible and greatly facilitates the first weeding.

As soon as the plants show the third leaf, I hoe and thin them, leaving them from 3 to 6 inches apart. I keep them clean of weeds during the summer, and about the 1st of November I harvest the crop—dig them with a spade and put them in a cellar.

The following is as nearly as I can estimate the expense of raising and value of my crop, of one acre of carrots.

Preparing the land and planting, 5 days work.	
Hoeing and thinning 1st time, 9 do.	
" " 2d " 6 do.	
" " 3d " 6 do.	
" " 4th " 4 do.	
Digging and securing crop 10 do.	
Say 48 days labor at 75 cents per day	\$30.00
Two pounds clean carrot seed,	3.00
Expense of crop, - - - -	\$33.00
I feed my carrots to horses, and consider them worth at least half as much as oats.	
Say 653½ bushels at 1 shilling and 3 pence	102.10
Value of the tops for fall feeding, at least.	10.00
Total value of crop,	112.10
Deduct expense, as above,	33.00
Nett profit of the crop,	\$69.10
GEO. SHEFFER.	

Wheatland Monroe Co. N. Y.
Remarks.—Our readers will perceive that Mr. Sheffer has omitted to reckon the rent of the land and the value of the manure used for the above crop. These items we should judge, would reduce the nett profit to about *Sixty five dollars*. A liberal sum for one acre.—Eds.

SUBSOIL PLOUGHING—In our last, we took occasion to advance our views in support of subsoil ploughing, and it gives us no little pleasure to find ourself sustained by Dr. Jackson in his Report on the Geology of New Hampshire. To render the subject the more intelligible, it may be necessary to state, that Mr. Wm. Tripure, the head of the Shaker village, in that state, sent Dr. Jackson several specimens of the soils of the farm belonging to that society. The memoranda accompanying two of them are as follows:

"No. 3 is a very weak soil, rather moist than otherwise, producing only white birch bushes, and wild golden rod (*Solidago*) and will not retain the manure applied more than one or two years."

"No. 4 is the subsoil of the above, (No. 3.)"

"Would not these two intimately mixed form a good soil?"

Upon which Professor Jackson makes the subjoined remarks:

"During the past winter, a large share of my time has been devoted to researches into the nature of the soils, and I intended to publish in this Report a full account of the results to which I had arrived, but the subject requires so many details and general considerations, in order to render it fully comprehensible, that it would be impracticable to have the Report ready in season, if all the matter should be printed. By advice of the Governor and Council, I have therefore suppressed a large portion of my remarks, and shall reserve them for the full Report, which will be published hereafter. We shall then be able to give a still more detailed account of the nature and modes of improvement of soils, and hope to obtain much valuable statistical information concerning the agriculture of the State."

I have inserted the general results of the proximate analyses, in order to exhibit the proportions of earthy saline and vegetable matters in the soils which have been analyzed. In my next Report, I shall give a full account of the precise nature of the organic matters which have been detected in soils of various grades of fertility. I may here state that we have discovered the following ingredients in the organic matter of all the soils which have been analyzed, and that they vary in proportions in different soils and at different seasons of the year, so that the utmost detail will be required hereafter in the exposition of their relations to each other, and to the mineral ingredients.

The soluble organic ingredients found in all fertile soils, according to the researches of Berzelius, Hermann, and those which I have made during the past three years, are

Crenic acid,
Apocrenic acid,
Humic acid,
Humin, and
Extract of Humus.

These matters are generally combined with the bases Lime, Magnesia, Soda or Potash, Ammonia, Manganese, Peroxide of iron and Alumina, forming extremely complex combinations, which require the exertion of the utmost skill of the chemist for their separation.

As a general result, I would also state that the crenic and humic acids, combined with lime and ammonia, exist in the sub-soils; hence we may account, in a measure, for the advantages arising from deep and sub-soil ploughing, which bring these valuable soluble ingredients within the reach of plants.

In several bog and pond waters I have also found the apocrenate and humate of ammonia, in considerable quantities, and I have no doubt that the differences observed in the relative value of waters for irrigation depends upon the presence or absence of these soluble matters.

When we form compost manures, we should endeavor to produce those useful substances which may be deficient in the natural soil, and to replace those which are exhausted by the repeated removal of crops, or by infiltration and decomposition. It becomes us, therefore, to ascertain most minutely the chemical nature of soils, and to study attentively the effects of compost manures. This subject is yet in its infancy, and requires the aid of the most careful and scientific researches for its full elucidation."

It would appear from the analysis of professor Jackson, that substances highly favorable to vegetation exist

in sub-soils, which require only to be brought to the surface and mingled with the surface soil, or to be so opened by the plough, as to be within the reach of plants and the action of atmospheric influence, to become soluble, and thus be converted into nutriment of great value to vegetation. As his researches have been directed to the subject, we have a right to conclude that the results he has arrived at, as well as the opinions formed by him, are correct. If they are, and we doubt not that they are, the benefits to result from subsoil ploughing, or even trench-ploughing, will prove of incalculable value. We have known many farmers who deprecated the idea of deep ploughing sandy surface soils superincumbent upon hard pan, or argillaceous subsoils, on the plea that the former would be *poisoned*. Against the justice or propriety of such fears we have ever protested, because it was our opinion, that by bringing up the latter and commingling it with the first, a soil superior to either would be produced, for all admit, that *mould* is infinitely preferable to sand, or tenacious clay: and all must admit too, that no plant was ever yet curtailed of its fair proportions, or deprived of its power of maturing its seed, by having a deep bed of healthful earth from which to derive its food. Nor will it be contended, that deep soils are not better adapted to the purposes of culture than shallow ones, where there may exist the rightful distribution of constituent properties to be converted into vegetable pabulum. The existence of some in excess, might, to be sure, operate for a short period disadvantageously, but *time*, which takes off the sharp angles and asperities of the human character, which enables man to assume the mastery over his passions, will, by a course of judicious culture and continuous cropping, abstract this excess, and render the soil fertile. So that the danger of injury from mixing the surface with the subsoil, is more imaginary than real. But even if it were not, almost every farmer has a corrective at hand—and that corrective may be found in lime, ashes, or marl. Therefore, we say to all, plough deep—subsoil plough, if practicable—or, if you prefer it, trench-plough.

ALKALINE MANURES—COMPOSTS—Professor Jackson in speaking on the above subjects has the following observations:

"We can from experimental trials and from long and repeated observations, give some useful directions as to the operation of compost manures. The following results may therefore be found of advantage to the farmer. Vegetable matters, on decomposition, produce a brown substance, which has acid properties:

By the action of alkaline matters, such as potash, soda, ammonia and lime, we may correct this natural acidity, and at the same time convert a larger proportion of the vegetable mould into a soluble manure, capable of being taken up by the rootlets of plants, and suitable for assimilation in the vegetable sap vessels.

Animal matter, containing a large proportion of nitrogen, gives out a great quantity of ammonia when decomposed. Hence the well known value of animal excrements as manures, even on soils already charged with a sufficiency of vegetable matters.

Now we shall see that the influence of lime in a compost heap, composed of vegetable and animal matters in a state of decay, is to eliminate the ammonia from the putrid animal matters, so as to cause it to act upon the vegetable substances, which are naturally acid, and to render a large proportion of the organic matter soluble in water.

The influence of lime is also exerted to neutralize acids which in their free state, are noxious; such, for instance, as the sulphuric and phosphoric acids, and their acid salts, and the resulting combinations with lime are extremely favorable to vegetation.

Gypsum, if mixed into a compost where carbonate of ammonia is eliminated, is partially decomposed, and carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia result, which the experiments of Mr. Lecoq and others have proved to be valuable saline manures. Carbonate of ammonia is also well known to be a most powerful manure, but we can-

not afford to use in a large way so costly a substance as the commercial article. We must, therefore, make it indirectly in our compost heaps, as I have long since stated in former Reports.

When we compost together through the winter, peat, swamp muck, rotten wood, or any vegetable matters, with barn-yard manure, and in the spring season we mix into the heap, about three weeks before we intend to use the compost, some recently slacked lime, (or, if that is not to be had, some unleached ashes or potash will answer,) we generate, from the decomposition of the animal matter, an enormous quantity of ammonia, which will be absorbed by the vegetable acids, and the manure will be powerfully augmented in strength and value.

The proportions in which peat or swamp muck and stable manure have been employed on a large scale, successfully, are as follows:

Three loads of swamp muck or peat,

One load of stable or barn-yard or any animal manure.

These are made into a compost heap, and are allowed to ferment over winter, or long enough for decomposition to commence.

In the spring season, one cask of recently slacked lime is to be carefully mixed in while digging over the heap. The lime extricates the pungent, gaseous alkali ammonia which penetrates every part of the compost heap and neutralizes the organic acids, forming valuable soluble compounds.

Night soil and the urine of animals is also a most useful addition to a compost heap, and will produce more ammonia than any other animal manures. Every farmer should provide some means for saving the liquid manures which are so frequently wasted, for if properly used, liquid manures are of very great value.

If peat, swamp muck or rotten wood can be obtained, they may be made to absorb the liquids by placing them under the stable, or a trench may be cut from the stable and vault, and the liquid manures may be conveyed thereby into the vegetable compost which in such case may be placed at a distance from the dwelling house, at a lower level.

Vegetable matters of the kind above stated, should also be put into the hog-styes, and the hogs will soon convert it into a good compost. Every hog, says the celebrated farmer Mr. Phinney of Lexington, will make 10 loads of good compost manure if you will afford him the materials. In the spring the compost is to be thrown out from the styes, and then lime or ashes may be advantageously mixed with it, and it will be ready for use in 10 days. Many intelligent and enterprising farmers already practice some of the rules here laid down, and it is desirable that all should know the theory of their operations.

The above views of Professor Jackson are founded on common sense, reason and philosophy, and should receive attention.

SALTING PORK—In putting away your pork, don't endanger its keeping by an unwise economy of salt, and recollect, that a little saltpetre and sugar, or molasses, tends much to improve its flavor, appearance and juiciness.

HENRY COLMAN—We observe by the New Genesee Farmer that this gentleman is about to assume its conduct as exclusive editor, and we seize the occasion to congratulate the patrons of that excellent publication, upon the important acquisition they will obtain in the zeal, talents, industry and experience of that eminent agriculturist. In his "Card" of annunciation, Mr. Colman says, that "he feels that he is going among 'old acquaintances'—and why should he not? How could such a man, whose intellectual and physical labors have been identified with the cause of agriculture for forty years, locate himself any where in our wide-spread country and not find himself among old acquaintances?" The thing is impossible. For ourself we can say, although we have never seen him, were it to be our lot to meet him in the deserts of Arabia, we should hail him as an "old acquaintance," with whom for years we had enjoyed the communion of the mind, and for whom we have long entertained a sincere regard. We welcome him to his new post, with the kindest feelings of friendship, and shall indulge in the hope that his translation from the cradle of liberty to the young giant of Western New York, may prove to him alike the source of pleasure and profit.

THE CULTIVATION OF SUGAR.—The cultivation of sugar, large quantities of which are now made in the Floridas, Georgia, and especially Louisiana—the latter State having produced eighty-seven hogsheds as early as 1828—has now become of so much importance as to be regarded one of the most valuable staples of the United States, although probably not indigenous to our own country. Father Hennepin, who, in 1680, sailed down the Mississippi, asserts that the banks of that river were full of canes; but if this were the fact, they had probably been introduced from St. Domingo—the sugar-cane having been carried to that island one hundred and seventy-four years previous. The recent extension of plantations for the cultivation of sugar, along the shores of the Mississippi, has tended to increase its amount, so that a considerable quantity is now furnished to various parts of the country from the single port of New Orleans; sugar having as early as 1833, been carried from that port to various parts of the country to the amount of twenty-nine thousand three hundred and thirty-eight hogsheds, and also eighteen thousand four hundred and forty-three hogsheds of molasses. Besides the cultivation of sugar, indigo to a considerable amount was early produced in the states of the south—Georgia and South Carolina yielded much the greater proportion; but the culture ceased as soon as cotton was introduced, this being much the most profitable product. The seed of flax was also exported in a small quantity, but the amount has been recently much diminished; a great quantity of flax, however, being manufactured in the country into the various articles which are required for commerce.

Besides these several articles to which we have alluded, the product of agriculture in its most confined sense, we would enter into a very brief view of those articles which may be considered the offspring of stock-husbandry; among which may be enumerated, beef, pork, tallow, hams, butter, cheese, lard, live cattle and horses, that have been long the subjects of production and exportation. It requires but a slight effort of the imagination to convince us of the amount of that species of articles that must be produced in the innumerable farms, both at the east and west, which lie scattered upon the plains and valleys of our wide-spread country, in order to supply the necessary demand occasioned by the augmenting population of the republic, even where none of these articles exported. But notwithstanding the domestic demand, we find that a considerable amount, which may be considered the surplus, has been exported abroad since the year 1791. During that year, 62,771 barrels of beef were exported, and of pork 27,781; an amount which, in 1833, had advanced to 64,322 barrels of beef, and 105,870 barrels of pork; and the value of the exports of the produce of animals, such as beef, tallow, hides, and live cattle, butter, cheese, pork, bacon, lard, and live hogs, horses, mules, and sheep, upon an average of years, from 1821 to 1833, was about \$2,500,000—they having been exported to the prominent marts of Europe, and even to Africa, as well as the Spanish, French, and British West India Islands.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

RICE.—Rice, an article which was produced in the State of South Carolina, and originally the chief staple of its export, as well as the early support of its inhabitants, is cultivated by slaves, to a considerable amount, upon its low grounds, and now forms an important source of revenue to that State. The circumstances of its early introduction into that colony are of some interest, inasmuch as it is a matter of mere accident. In 1693, the then governor of the province, Landgrave Thomas Smith, who had previously resided at Madagascar, observed that his grain grew luxuriantly in the wet and low grounds of that country, and possessing such grounds upon his plantation, he was anxious to try the experiment of its cultivation here. A ship from Madagascar happened, perchance, to put in by stress of weather near Sullivan's Island, and the master, who was an acquaintance of the governor, desired an interview, when his desire to obtain a quantity of rice for the purpose alluded to, was expressed. It fortunately happened that the cook, having been called, informed the parties that he then had on board a small bag of rice suitable for the purpose, which he presented to Mr. Smith, who sowed it in his garden, where it produced a luxuriant crop, which was distributed among the neighbors. It was found to succeed well; and from this accident the cultivation of rice, as the first staple of South Carolina, and the original main support of its colonial population, was successfully established. So important

had this staple become, that an act of parliament, bearing date in the year 1705, was passed, by which it was prohibited from being shipped to any port excepting that of Great Britain; but in 1730, the act was somewhat relaxed, so that it was allowed, under certain restrictions, to be carried to all other ports of Europe. The culture of this staple, indeed, had augmented to so great a degree, that eighteen thousand barrels were exported in the year 1724, and in the year 1761, one hundred thousand barrels were shipped from the single colony of South Carolina. Nine years afterward, namely, in 1770, one hundred and sixty thousand barrels, valued at \$1,530,000, were exported; the value of the export of this article having reached \$2,774,418 as late as 1833. Besides the quantity that is consumed in the United States, the rice of our own country finds valuable markets at the present time in Russia and Prussia, Sweden and the Swedish West Indies, Denmark and Norway, the Danish West Indies, Holland, the Dutch West Indies, the British American colonies, Hamburg, Bremen, France, the French West Indies, Spain, the Spanish West Indies, Portugal, Madeira, West Indies generally, and Europe.—*Id.*

EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FOR 1840.—The annual Report from the Secretary of the Treasury, with the statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending Sept. 30, 1840, was not published until towards the close of September, 1841. This delay was occasioned by the lateness of date at which some of the returns of imports and exports for the fourth quarter of the last statistical year were received at the Treasury Department.

We find in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for December, the number just received, a well arranged list of tables, taken from the official report. They exhibit in a convenient form a variety of statistical facts relative to the commerce of the country.

The aggregate of our exports of domestic produce and manufactures for 1840 amounted to \$113,895,634. Of these the principal items were as follows: Of the products of the sea, such as cod, herring, shad, mackerel, and other salted and dried fish, whale and spermaceti oil, whalebone, &c., we exported to the value of \$3,189,470. The products of the forest, viz. skins and furs, ginseng, staves, shingles, lumber, tar, pitch, rosin, pot and pearl ashes, &c. yielded for exportation \$5,323,685. The exports of agricultural productions constituted by far the largest aggregate of any class of domestic items. Thus—beef, tallow, butter and cheese, pork, bacon, lard, horses, mules, sheep, &c. were exported to the value of \$3,006,034; wheat and flour, indian corn and rye, with the meal of each, oats, potatoes, apples, rice, &c. to the value of \$15,587,657.—Of this amount the item of flour gives \$10,143,615; rice and wheat are the next in value, the former reaching nearly two millions, the latter a little over a million and a half. Tobacco was exported to the amount of \$9,883,957. The largest item in the whole list of domestic exports is cotton; it exceeds all the rest put together by a large difference. Thus the exports of cotton for 1840 amounted to \$63,870,307; while all other articles of domestic produce and manufacture exported amounted to about fifty millions. The single item of cotton, therefore, in our exports of last year, exceeded in value by thirteen millions of dollars, the aggregate value of all our other domestic articles exported.

The exports of manufactured articles for 1840, including such things as soap, tallow candles, leather, furniture, hats, saddlery, spirits, snuff and manufactured tobacco, lead, linseed oil and spirits of turpentine, iron, refined sugar, gunpowder, &c. amounted to \$5,279,317; manufactures of cotton, hemp and flax, wearing apparel, combs, buttons, brushes, paper and stationery, earthen and stone ware, &c. including a variety of small items, and the rather large item of domestic coin to the value of \$2,235,072, amounted altogether to \$6,425,722.

In the list of "Foreign merchandise exported from the United States in 1840" we have gold and silver to the amount of \$6,181,941. This added to the item of American coin above mentioned will give an aggregate of \$8,417,014 exported in gold and silver from the United States in 1840. What amount went out of the country without being entered at the Custom Houses we have no means of knowing.

It is shown above that cotton is not only the largest item in our list of exports, but that it exceeds all other domestic articles of export taken together—and that by a sum as great as thirteen millions.—*Baltimore American.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Acadia, arrived at Boston on Tuesday evening last. The news is not of very great importance.

The all-absorbing subject of excitement and of exaltation in England, is the birth of a Prince. The Queen was safely delivered of a son on Tuesday, the 9th of November. The king, that is to be, was welcomed into the world with a mighty consumption of gun-powder, which, according to the London papers, has not yet ceased to burn, nor will it until there has been a general firing all over the globe. Both mother and boy were doing well, and out of danger when the Steamer left. He comes into the world Duke of Cornwall; but will be made Prince of Wales, probably at his baptism.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be of a very gloomy nature, without any prospect of relief.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Nov. 15.—A considerable heaviness has prevailed throughout the week, with an evident disposition on the part of holders generally to effect sales; the better descriptions of American support previous rates, but all other kinds of cotton may be considered 1-8d. per lb. lower. Of 1,270 bales Sea Island and 750 bags stained, offered by auction on Friday, 260 of the former and 250 bags of the latter were sold at a reduction of 1d. per lb.

The total sales of the week amount to 24,420 bales, (of which 600 American are on speculation, with 100 American and 500 Surat for export) and comprise 200 Sea Island at 11 to 14d. with 230 stained at 5d to 8 3/4d.; 4,540 Bowed 5d. to 7d.; 2,550 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 4d. to 7d.; 10,880 Orleans 4d. to 8d.

The market remains in the same quiet manner as at the close of last week, but there is no change whatever in prices. Cotton is freely offered, without being pressed for sale. About 3,500 bags have been sold, including 400 Surats at 3d. to 4 5/8d.; 100 Maranham, 6l. to 7 5/8d.; 100 Bahia 7d. to 7d.; American, 5d. to 7d. for 40 Uplands. On Saturday 3,500 bags were sold.

Nov 16.—Our market has been very quiet to-day, without any alteration in the value of any description. The transactions were limited, not more than 2,000 bags having met with purchasers.

Liverpool Grain Market, November 16.—We have again to report a liberal supply of grain coastwise, and from Ireland; 14,530 loads of Oatmeal were also received from the latter country, 9,190 bbls. Flour arrived from Canada. Holders of Wheat were firm this morning, and a moderate amount of business was transacted in foreign descriptions; a few taken for shipment to Ireland and Scotland. Prices were unaltered. 6d. per bbl. less than our previous quotations was accepted for Flour.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—There have been but two droves of Live Hogs in market during the week, all of which were readily sold at prices somewhat better than last week. On Wednesday one lot numbering 561 was taken by salters at \$4 per 100 lbs. and subsequently the balance in market amounting to 430 head were sold at \$4.15. Retail sales were afterwards made from the last lot to the butchers at \$4.50 per 100 lbs. Packers are still anxious to buy largely and several thousand head would find ready sale at fair prices. Wagon Pork has come in more freely during the week and the price has advanced. Sales of inferior have been made at \$4.50 and of prime quality suitable for family use at \$5 per 100 lbs. paid in Rail Road Orders.

Cotton.—We note sales of 100 bales Upland at 10 1/2 cts. of 20 bales ditto at 10 cts; of 60 bales New Orleans at 11 cts; and of 90 bales Florida at 10 cts.

Eastern Potatoes.—The market is well supplied. Sales of Mercer are making from vessels at 50a55 cts.

Clover seed.—Limited sales have been made from stores during the week at \$7 to \$7.50, as in quality.

Flax seed.—The store price has declined a shade and we now quote at \$1.45 and rather dull.

Plaster.—We note a sale of a cargo at \$2.87 1/2 per ton.

Salt.—We note a sale of 4000 bushels Liverpool Ground Alum at 44 cts. per bushel; and of a quantity of scarce fine at \$2.25.

Tobacco.—The demand for Maryland of all descriptions, except Ground Leaf, is very limited. Former prices, however, are still maintained, and the few sales making are within the range of quotations, viz.—inferior and common Maryland at \$3.50a4.50; middling to good 5a7; good \$7.50a8.50; and fine \$9a13. Ground leaves are actively inquired for, and find ready sale at \$5a9 for common to good quality, and at \$7.50a8 for extra. There is nothing doing in Ohio, which we quote nominally as before, viz: common to middling \$4a5; good \$5a6.50; fine red and wraperry \$7a10; fine yellow \$7.50a10; and extra wraperry \$11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 507 hhd. Maryland; 11 hhd. Ohio; and 46 hhd. Virginia—total 564 hhd.

Wool.—Sales of washed Native to three quarter and full blood merino, have been made during the week to the extent of about 8,000 lbs. at prices ranging from 30 to 42 1/2 cents per lb. according to grade.

Flour.—Holders of Howard Street Flour are uniformly asking \$6.25 to-day, but the market is extremely dull and the only transactions that we are advised of were at \$6.20 for

good standard brands. The wagon price has declined and we now quote at \$6.

Holders of City Mills generally ask \$25, but we hear of no sales.

Grain.—Wheat has declined from 5 to 7 cts. per bushel. Sales of Md. were made to-day from \$1.30 to \$1.35 for good to prime parcels. Several lots of Pennsylvania are in market, but no sales were made to-day.

We quote Md. white Corn at 47a52 cts. and yellow at 48a50.

Md. Rye is worth 75a77 cents.

We quote Oats at 43 cts.—sales.

Provisions.—The market is inactive and prices are without change. New Mess Pork is held at \$11.50; Baltimore packed Mess Beef at \$10 to 10.50; No. 1 at \$8 to 8.50 and Prime at \$6 to \$6.50, nominal. In Bacon there is but little doing and New Baltimore cured is held at 6 cents for assorted. Strictly Prime Old Western assorted continues dull at 4 to 4 1/2 cents; Sides at 4 to 4 1/2 cents; Shoulders at 3 to 4 cents and Hams at 4 to 7 cents according to quality. We quote the range for Western Butter at 7 to 8 cents and Glades at 10 to 20 cents as in quality. In Lard there is nothing doing. New No. 1 in kegs is held at 7 to 7 1/2 cents.

At New Orleans, on the 1st inst., Cotton was in steady demand. The sales for three days amounted to 6,500 bales. **Liverpool Cassifications.**—Ordinary Miss. and Lou. 7a8; Middling, 8a8a; Middling Fair, 9a9a; Fair, 10a10a; Fully Fair, 10a10a; Good fair 10a11a; Good and fine 12a13; North Alabama and Tennessee, old crop 7a8; Do do new crop 8a11a. Sugar was without change, demand limited, prices 43a51 and 6c for strictly prime. Molasses advanced a shade—prices, 20a21c. Flour was quoted at \$6.50a\$6.75 for prime. Bacon was quoted at 44a4c for sides; hams 5a6c; shoulders 3a4c. Corn was without change; Oats 40a43 cents.

At Mobile in the week ending Dec. 1st, sales of Cotton had been made to the amount of 5000 bales, and receipts were about 9700 bales. The Journal says: We reduce our quotations a shade from last week, and remark that the tendency of the market is evidently favorable to buyers. Good and fine, none; Good fair, none; Fair 9a9a; Middling fair 8a9; Middling 8a8a; Ordinary 7a7a.

At Charleston, on Wednesday, there was a good demand for Upland Cotton—about 2500 bales were sold at the rates given in our last report—receipts were light and holders firm. Transactions in Rice were favorable to purchasers.

At Alexandria, on Saturday, Flour was selling at \$6.12a from stores. Red Wheat from wagons brought 131a132c. Pork ranged in prices from \$3.75 to \$4.—There was a good supply of Beef Cattle and Sheep—the former ranged at \$3.50 a 56, the latter at \$1.50a\$2.50. Wagon Pork \$3.75a\$4—the asking price of live Hogs was \$4.

At Cincinnati, on the 8th, Flour was \$5.25a\$5.28. Pork sold at \$2 per 100 lbs.

At New York, Dec. 11.—Cotton is quiet again to-day.—Flour is very dull. The asking prices are: Genesee \$6.25, Troy \$6.12; Michigan \$6.12; Georgetown \$6.50—but there are no buyers at these prices and the general impression is that less would be and has been taken. Corn is plenty—new Northern sold at 62a64c, and new Southern at 62a64c; old Jersey 68a70c. Rye is rather heavy at 68c. Oats are plenty at 47a48c for North River. Barley 73c. Southern exchanges are constantly getting worse.

Flour.—The Rochester Democrat says, the quantity of flour and wheat shipped east this year, is less than the former year, by 221,562 barrels and 629,968 bushels. The greater part of this deficiency has occurred since the 1st of October. The same paper says: "The known deficiency in the wheat crop throughout the Southern States, where they have formerly been sending large supplies to the seaboard through the winter, in addition to the above deficiency, must materially affect the eastern markets."

At Petersburg, (Va.) on the 9th inst., Cotton had a downward tendency, and sales were made, to a considerable extent at 82a9c, generally at 82. Tobacco—receipts scant, and prices declining—lugs were quoted at \$2.30a\$3.14; and leaf \$3.25a\$5 for new crop—old leaf good \$5a6a; loose in wagons and cars was plenty at \$3a4a; as in quality. Wheat scarce and in demand at 115a130c as to grade and quality.

At Richmond, on Friday, there was no change in Tobacco. Flour selling at \$6.37, while many holders ask \$6.50. Corn worth from 55 to 60 cts. Oats from the cars and wagons selling at 45 cents a decline from recent prices. Wheat remains at from 1.20 to 1.30—1.25 being the maximum for fair quality.

Philadelphia Dec. 10.—The receipts of Flour within a few days have increased considerably, and the demand being only moderate, prices have given way, and indeed there may be said to be no fixed rates to-day—\$6.50 is the nominal price of good Pennsylvania brands. Rye Flour continues, scarce and is worth \$4.37a per bbl. In Corn Meal last quotations are maintained. The Wheat lately received has been mostly stored; good Pennsylvania may be quoted at 150c, and Southern 136c; another import of Wheat, via New Orleans, per ship St. Louis, arrived a day or two since. Last sale of Southern Rye at 75c; old yellow Southern at 62c; new do and white 51a54, according to dryness. Oats are not brisk at 44c per

bushel. **Cattle Market.**—Beef Cattle, 600 head at market, sold from \$4 to \$6a per 100 lbs. Hogs—sales 4a11c all sold—Sheep—3000 in market, sales \$1.25a\$2.25.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a supply of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMONT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the late improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, 'so that with a crane or level' it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economize fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	24.00
do	do	do	Three do	38.00
do	do	do	Four do	48.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md.
de 15

MURRAY'S CORN & COB CRUSHERS.

The subscriber, who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting at Govanstown, continues to build them, and has so improved them for crushing by hand power, as to enable the person working the machine to crush and grind the same quantity with one half of the power it formerly did; he likewise builds the Crushers for going by horse power.

He is also prepared to build HORSE POWERS of the very simplest and cheapest kind, without gears, which once set going, the farmer can always keep in order himself. Also CORN SHELLERS. He repairs all of the above machines at the shortest notice. Orders for the above machines can be left with Mr. S. SANDS, at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber, WM. MURRAY, Powhatan Factory, Baltimore county.
de 1

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

For sale by ROBERT SINCLAIR JR. & CO.

No. 60 Light Street.	
Goldsborough's Cornsheller & Husking Machine—warranted to husk & shell 900 bus. of corn per day, or shell in strip'd state 1200 bushels	\$35 00
Do. for manual power which performs at about half the rate as above	35.00
Do. for Husking & Shelling Corn and Thrashing Grain, all of which is done perfectly and with astonishing despatch.	60 00
Horse Powers adapted to the draft of 2 or more horses, made very simple and strong.	100a125
Spike Thrashing Machines, warranted to be equal to any in this country.	50 to 75
Straw Carriers for separating straw from the grain when thrashing.	20 to 25
Patent Hay and Tobacco Presses, very simply constructed and great power.	125
Knowles' patent Grain and Grass Cutting machines.	150
Vegetable Cutters, warranted to cut 100 bushels turnips, beets, &c. per day.	20
Grindstones, hung on friction rollers.	15
Centrifugal Disintegrators for spreading lime, ashes, &c.	30
Baldwin's patent Corn and Cob Crusher.	65
Cylindrical Straw Cutters for manual or horse power, a first rate article.	30a45a75
Fanning Mills.	25a30
25 sorts Ploughs, embracing the sub-soil, hill side, paring and every other useful variety.	3a15
Cultivators for Tobacco and Corn, made to expand and stationary.	5a6.50
Harrows, hinged, V shape, common drag and improved Eng.	7a25
Drill and sowing Machines.	12a25
Ox Yokes, Swingle Trees, Hoes, and every other variety of Agricultural Tool	
GARDEN & FIELD SEEDS, embracing a very large and genuine assortment	
Books on cultivation, and management of Stock	
TREES and PLANTS supplied at the shortest notice.	
* Catalogues of the above supplied gratis, giving prices and description of each article for sale.	

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinwiddie & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25
Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do. Chenoweth's do. New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinged or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrous, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

CATALOGUE OF VERY CHOICE SORTS OF PEACH TREES, for sale—raised on the farm of Lloyd N. Rogers; selected with much care, from a great many varieties, and ripening in succession as follows:

FREE-STONES.

No. 74.—Early Anne.	Ripe July 20th to 25th
No. 24.—Baltimore Beauty.	" Aug. 5th to 10th
No. 70.—Canary.	" Aug. 10th to 15th
No. 78.—Red Magdalen.	" Aug. 18th to 20th
No. 58.—Lady Washington.	" Aug. 22d to 25th
No. 73.—Snowball, or White Magdalen.	" Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 29.—Oldmixon Clear.	" Aug. 25th to 30th
No. 38.—Troth's Early Red.	" Sept. 1st to 5th
No. 41.—Belgarde, or Gallande.	" Sept. 8th to 12th
No. 4.—Soft Heath.	" Sept. 12th to 18th
No. 62.—Red-cheek'd Malagatune.	" Sept. 12th to 15th
No. 40.—Belle de Vitry.	" Sept. 15th to 18th
No. 82.—Superb open-stone.	" Sept. 15th to 17th
No. 86.—Orange Free.	" Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 94.—Red Jacket.	" Sept. 25th to 28th
No. 95.—Latest good free.	" Oct. 1st to 4th

CLING-STONES, OR PAVIES.

No. 26.—Paragon.	Ripe Aug. 18th to 25th
No. 6.—Early Newington.	" Aug. 20th to 25th
No. 72.—Old Newington.	" Sept. 10th to 15th
No. 84.—Orange Cling.	" Sept. 15th to 20th
No. 17.—Kenedy's Carolina.	" Sept. 18th to 23rd
No. 21.—Goldsborough.	" Sept. 18th to 25th
No. 100.—Washington.	" Sept. 20th to 25th
No. 87.—Pavie Admirable.	" Sept. 25th to 30th
No. 90.—Red Rover.	" Oct. 1st to 10th
No. 15.—Last of the Mohicans.	" Oct. 5th to 15th

The Prices of the above are \$15 per hundred, where 500 or more are purchased—\$18 per hundred, for any less number, and not under one hundred—and 20 cents a piece for any smaller number.

These Trees are budded near the ground, and are raised in high, dry land, not rich,—one year old from the bud—perfectly healthy,—and will be apt to flourish in most situations.

Persons ordering trees may feel assured of receiving them true to their names, and times of ripening, according to the Catalogue.

The usual charge made for packing in crates, where the distance they are to be sent may render that necessary. Application to be made to JOHN SHERIEF, Manager.

At Druid Hill Farm, near Baltimore.
Also will be for Sale next Autumn, a large number of PEAR TREES, of the choicest sorts of fruit, principally selected from the new Belgic varieties, and obtained from undoubted sources. Persons wishing to have of these will address the proprietor through the post office. no 17

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Loosing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England—Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Grazers \$20 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY, on 24 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

TWO VALUABLE SMALL FARMS FOR SALE.

The subscribers having purchased a large Farm, wish to sell their places of residence in the county of Westmoreland, state of Virginia, lying on the great Wicomico, about 3 miles from the mouth of the river; one immediately on the river, the other on Reason's Creek, not more than a mile apart, containing 100 acres each, with every water convenience that can be attached to land; both have large and productive coves for raising oysters; the situations are pleasant and healthy, the soil good and fertile, adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, sweet potatoes, or any other produce a man may want to raise. The houses are good and new on each place, with every convenient house necessary for such farms, with a great many conveniences useless to mention, as those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves. Possession will be given the 1st day of January, 1843. The situation of each place is suitable for owners of vessels, as there is bold water at each landing—in fact each place possesses many advantages in point of location and health. The terms may be made easy if early application be made, CYRUS HAYNIE, WM. H. HAYNIE.

HALF DURHAM BULL.

For sale, a bull sired by Mr. Beltzover's imported Durham bull, and out of a celebrated butter cow, believed to be part Alderney, and which gave 23 quarts of milk per day for several months after producing him. He is about 20 months old, of good size, and form. Price \$25. Apply to S. SANDS.

DURHAMS—DEVONS—BAKEWELLS.

1 very fine Durham Bull, 5 years old, pure white, out of imported and excellent milking stock, the dam and sire cost \$1000; the present owner having disposed of his other cattle, has no use for him and will sell him low; he is very docile, large, and well formed, and in all respects a very superior animal.

Also, a Durham Bull, 15 months old, well grown animal, from stock imported by Hare Powell—he will be sold very low.

Also 2 fine young DEVON BULLS, last spring's calves, handsome well grown animals, and 3 HEIFERS, of same breed and age; these animals would be an acquisition to any gentleman of the South, and will be sold deliverable in Charleston, Savannah, Mobile or New Orleans, free of all expense and risk to the purchaser, at \$140 per pair.

Also a beautiful half Durham & half Devon Heifer, 1 year old in Sept.—and a full blood Devon Heifer of same age; these are very handsome animals, and will be delivered at either of the above ports free of risk and charges at \$85 each; they would be put to a Durham or Devon bull if preferred.

Also, 2 very fine New Leicester (or Bakewell) RAMS, one 4, the other 2 years old—and 3 Rams and 6 Ewes, of the same breed, last spring's lambs, the latter will be delivered at either of the above mentioned ports at \$60 for a ram and 2 ewes—they were raised by Mr. Bevans, on the Hon. Richard Catton's estate. Either of the older rams will be sold for \$40, or \$50 if delivered as above.

Also, SOUTH DOWNS at same prices—and BERKSHIRE Pigs \$20 a pair, 2 to 3 months old, box and feed extra if shipped.

S. SANDS,

de 15

office of the American Farmer.

GEORGE PAGE,

MACHINIST AND MANUFACTURER;

WEST BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE.

Respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he is now prepared to fill any orders with which he may be honored; for any of the following articles with promptness. He is also prepared to sell patent rights for States or Counties, for the manufacture of any of the Machines or implements patented by him, viz.

PORTABLE SAW MILL.

This is truly a most invaluable machine, and from its portable size will prove to be eminently conducive to the interests of landed gentlemen, and particularly in newly settled districts. It is capable of being carried into the woods in a wagon drawn by three or four horses, or oxen, wherever the timber may be located, and thus saving the heavy and difficult operation of transporting large logs. It can be worked by water, steam, or horse power; and so simple and strong is it in its construction, that it is not liable to get out of order, but should it do so, it is within the power of any country carpenter or smith to put it in repair again.

To give an idea of its value, he will state a few facts connected with its actual operations. With a four horse power it has cut from 1,000 to 1,500 feet of plank a day; with a six horse power it has cut daily from 1,800 to 2,000 feet in the same time. Six horses have sawed yellow pine boards 2,800 feet in one day and have sawed by pushing 1,200 feet in one hour as will be seen by the certificates of the men who have tended the Mill. John S. Selby, Esq. of Anne Arundel County, Md., where one has been set up, propelled by steam, equal to the power of 10 horses, connected with which there is one of my Patent Grist Mills, with a consumption of only 3-4 of a cord of wood, it cut in one day 10,000 feet of lumber and ground 75 bushels of meal. I have sold within the present year 45 of these machines, and it gives me pleasure to know, that their performances have more than justified every anticipation I had formed of their intrinsic value. To show their durability, I will state a single fact connected with one of those I have sold—it speaks volumes in its favor. I have learned from the purchaser, that from May to October, a period of five months, he had cut with it 200,000 feet of lumber with 4 horses, and that it had not got materially out of order.

SAWING AND PLANING MACHINE COMBINED.

The operations of planing and sawing, can both be performed at one and the same time; two hands are sufficient to work it with ease and despatch.

The price of the Portable Saw Mill, (without the Planing Machine) with a 4 feet saw, 16 feet carriage and 30 feet ways is \$300. All other Saws, prices according to sizes, as 30 inch Saw \$14 42; inch do \$40; 38 inch do \$27; 34 inch do. 23. Additional hard blocks for shingles \$20 per pair; Bolting for Saw Mill 20 feet, \$10. Larger Machines adapted to both Sawing and Planing, complete, the prices will be according to dimensions.

SMALL SAWING AND PLANING MACHINE.

This machine is adapted to all kinds of carpenter's work, is calculated to effect economy both in time and money, and may be said to be among the first of the many inventions for the saving of labor; so valuable an acquisition has it proved itself, that no one who ever bought one would be without it for five times its cost. Its price is \$150. Extra saw for the same for sawing wood at the door, or in the forest, \$12; for a shingle machine to be attached to the same, \$15—When the latter is attached to the above machine, propelled by 4 horses from 2000 to 4000 shingles, ready for the roof can be got out in a day. There is also a Post Morticing Machine which may also be attached to it, and which can mortice from 800 to 1000 posts, or sharpen and point as many rails in a day. Its cost is only \$25.

All the operations of these several machines are done with an accuracy truly admirable.

A HORSE POWER.

Of great strength, durability, power and simplicity calculated to be worked by 4 or 8 horses. Its price is \$150. This may be adapted to every purpose for which motive power may be required.

PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINE.

Capable of thrashing 500 bushels of grain a day. It is provided with a feeding platform, which renders it peculiarly convenient. Its cylinder is provided with self-feeding oil boxes, so that the journal is regularly supplied with oil when required and without labor. It can be worked with 2 or 4 horses, does its work well, and is a most efficient machine. Its price is \$75.

CORN CRUSHERS.

For crushing corn and cob into meal sufficiently fine to feed to horses, or any other kind of stock. The value of this article to agriculturists cannot be sufficiently appreciated, as it will bring in to efficient use a vast amount of feed hitherto wasted on almost every farm, and enable its owner to dispose of a much larger quantity of corn than heretofore. It will crush 200 bushels per day with two horses and a proportionally larger number with double that power. It is strong and durable. Price \$65.

GRIST MILLS.

These mills are simple in construction, not liable to get out of order and easily repaired. With a power of 4 horses they will grind 10 bushels of beautiful meal an hour. The advantage of such a convenience on a large estate, or in a neighborhood where there may be no custom-work mills, need not be dwelt upon, it being too obvious to need comment. Price with 2 1/2 feet cogs—stones \$125; bolt \$15; with three feet stones \$175; bolt to suit \$25.

The Corn Crusher and Grist Mill can be so arranged as that the same power will propel both, thereby effecting an important saving.

IMPROVED CORN AND SEED PLANTER.

This is a small but most useful machine, adapted to the planting of corn, and sowing beets, parsnips, carrots, turnips, &c. It makes the furrow, drops the seed, covers and rolls at the same time. In dropping corn, it can be graduated so as to deposit the grains at any desired distance, as well as in any particular number, and such is the exactitude of its mechanical arrangement, that it is unvarying in both results, and this must be admitted to be a desiderata of great moment. It will perform 10 acres of good work per day. Its price, with belts for all kinds of seeds is \$25.

AUGUR FOR BORING POST HOLES.

This labor-saving machine will do three times as much work as is performed in the old way. Price \$5 dollars. This may be extended so as to excavate drains or dig wells.

MORTICING MACHINE.

This is a most valuable one for Carpenters—it performs its work with an exactness and neatness not often attained by the best workmen in the old process, and performs it too with such celerity as to enhance its importance to a vast amount. Price \$25.

TENONING MACHINE.

This machine is applicable alike to the uses of Carpenters, Cabinet makers, and other workers in wood. To companies engaged in the construction of Railroads it would prove a most invaluable acquisition to their work-shops. As it performs the labor of twenty men, and so nicely mathematical is it in its construction, so completely obedient to the will of the operator that the work requires no marking out. To convey an idea of the rapidity of its performance, it may be sufficient to state, that it has cut 65 dozen 2 inch tenons in an hour. Its price is \$200.

LARGE BORING AND MORTICING MACHINE.

This machine is adapted to large boring and heavy morticing, and can be recommended for its usefulness. Price \$150.

PORTABLE TOBACCO PRESS.

This machine will press from 1100 to 1500 pounds of Tobacco into a hoghead, does its work rapidly and well, and those of them which have been used have given a satisfaction to their purchasers which, while it tested their value, imparted to their inventor a degree of pleasure, which to him is of peerless price. These complete he can afford at \$135.

VERTICAL SAWS.

These saws are now and no less excellent articles, constructed upon just mathematical principles, so that their work is always executed with a precision and nicety that challenges comparison. They are calculated for scroll and all kinds of crooked work, and as they will perform the work of from 15 to 20 hands, they would be found to be a valuable acquisition to those employed to execute such work.

Many of these Machines are now in successful operation at the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road upper Depot, in this city, as also at the National Arsenal, Washington, D. C., and the great utility which have attended their operations there, together with the decided approbation they have met from the most eminent artists by whom they have been used, impart conscious pleasure to me, while I refer those who may wish to purchase to the intelligent superintendents of those places for evidence of the truth of all said in behalf of the foregoing machines.

All articles purchased will be securely packed and shipped according to order.

TERMS—Cash on delivery of the article in Baltimore.

de 15

4t

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT.

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market.

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

NEW LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention.

de 7 6m

WM. M. DOWNING.

WESTERN FARMER & GARDENER'S ALMANAC, AND A TREATISE ON BEE MANAGEMENT.

One 100, the other 50 pages, price 25 cts. per copy for each no 17 S. SANDS

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE—CORN-SHELLER AND HUSKER—CORN & COB CRUSHER & GRINDER.

A great improvement has been made by the subscriber in the Reaping Machine since last year; the cog-wheel machines now making for 1842, will combine all the material advantages of both the cog wheel and cam wheel machines as made last year. By means of these improvements, the machine is made capable of cutting 6 feet in width with the same facility that it cut 5 feet last year—their durability is also greatly increased. The cam wheel and lever machines will also be made for those who choose them; they are also much improved. An experimental machine of each kind was prepared and used in the last harvest, by which the improvements now offered were fully tested. Both machines are warranted bona fide—price \$150.

The Corn Sheller and Husker is warranted to shell 100 bushels per hour with proper management and moderate exertion. A gentleman of the highest respectability in Washington county, Md. assures me that he shelled 590 bushels in 3 1/2 hours with one of these machines. It is also warranted to shell and husk at the same operation as fast as two men can put in the corn by handfuls of 6 ears at a time—when the corn is poured from a basket, the husk or shuck will in some degree impede its entrance; it is for this reason that husked corn will sell so much more rapidly. This machine has recently been much improved by the subscriber. It can be driven by any ordinary horse-power—price \$30.

The Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder is a late improvement by the subscriber, a new arrangement—in the first hour which it ever run, which was on the 22d inst. it crushed and ground from corn in the ear 8 1-2 bushels—the gentleman on whose place it was tried, a few miles from the city, expresses his satisfaction with the quality of its work. The mill is strong and simple, and compactly arranged, occupying about 3 feet by 2 on the floor, and containing a convenient meal box directly below the grinders. It can be driven by any horse power suited for thrashing wheat—price \$40 including an extra set of grinders, which can be put in by any intelligent farmer.

Orders may be directed to me in Baltimore by those who wish to procure the above machines.

Those who design getting Reaping Machines for the harvest of 1842, will please give me early notice, designating the kind they choose, whether the cog wheel and crank, or the cam wheel and lever. To those who do not make the selection themselves I shall invariably send those which I have the most confidence in myself, without regard to any difference in first cost.

In expressing my thanks to farmers and others for their very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon me, I can assure them that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to render the machines now offered to them as perfect as possible, and well suited to the purpose for which they are designed, for which the experience I have had may perhaps be some guarantee.

Baltimore, Oct. 25, 1841.

OBED HUSSEY.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously.

ap. 22 3m

N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. E. J. COOPER & Co.

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Swards at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Thrashing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 11 J. S. EASTMAN,